INTRODUCTION

Nature of Risk

Recent events in the world have brought risk into higher profile.

Extreme weather events and the global financial crisis represent the extreme risks that are facing society and commerce. These extreme risks exist in addition to the daily, somewhat more mundane, risks mentioned above. Evaluating the range of risk responses available and deciding the most appropriate one in each case is at the heart of risk management. Responding to risks should produce benefits for us as individuals, as well as for the organizations where we work and/or are employed.

Within our personal and domestic lives, many of the responses to risk are automatic. Our ways of avoiding fire and road traffic accidents are based on well-established and automatic responses. Fire and accident are the types of risks that can only have negative outcomes, and they are often referred to as **hazard risks**.

As well as hazard risks, there are risks that we take because we desire (and probably expect) a positive return. For example, you will invest money in anticipation that you will make a profit from the investment. Likewise, placing a bet or gambling on the outcome of a sporting event is undertaken in anticipation of receiving positive payback.

Emergency

An emergency is a situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life and environment. Most emergencies require urgent intervention to prevent a worsening of the situation, although in some situations, mitigation may not be possible and agencies may only be able to offer palliative care for the aftermath

LECTURE WEEK 1

Risk

Risk is the combination of the probability of an event and its consequence. Consequences can range from positive to negative.

Hazard

the potential to cause harm, including ill health and injury; damage to property, plant, products or the environment, production losses or increased liabilities.

Workplace Hazards

The words ‘risk’ and ‘hazard’ are often used interchangeably. However, if you are responsible for managing the health and safety in your workplace, it’s important that you understand the differences between them.

Emergency

An emergency is a situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property, or environment. Most emergencies require urgent intervention to prevent a worsening of the situation. It is an unexpected and usually dangerous situation that calls for immediate action.

Disaster

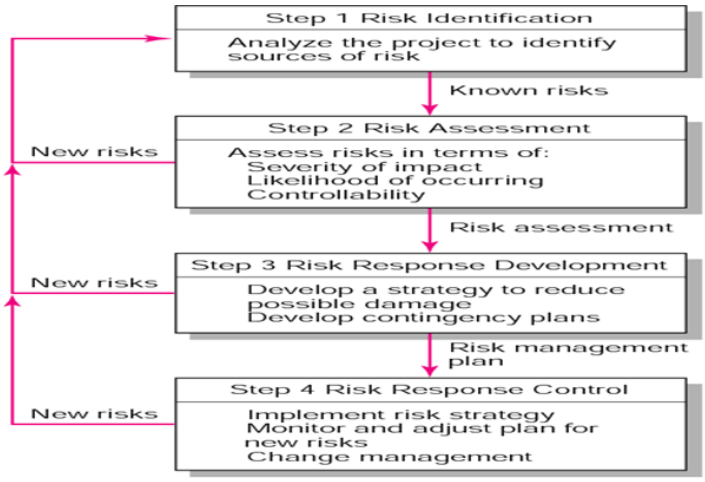
A disaster is defined as a "sudden or great misfortune" or simply "any unfortunate event." More precisely, a disaster is "an event whose timing is unexpected and whose consequences are seriously destructive." These definitions identify an event that includes three elements:

• Suddenness
• Unexpectedness
• Significant destruction and/or adverse consequences

However, a fourth element, lack of foresight or planning, is sometimes added. Disasters occur with unnerving frequency. Their adverse consequences increase for those who do not prepare for predictable contingencies.

Risk Management

Risk management is the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks (defined in ISO 31000 as the effect of uncertainty on objectives) followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities. In industry risks can come from uncertainty in project failures, accidents, natural causes and disasters as well as deliberate attacks from an adversary



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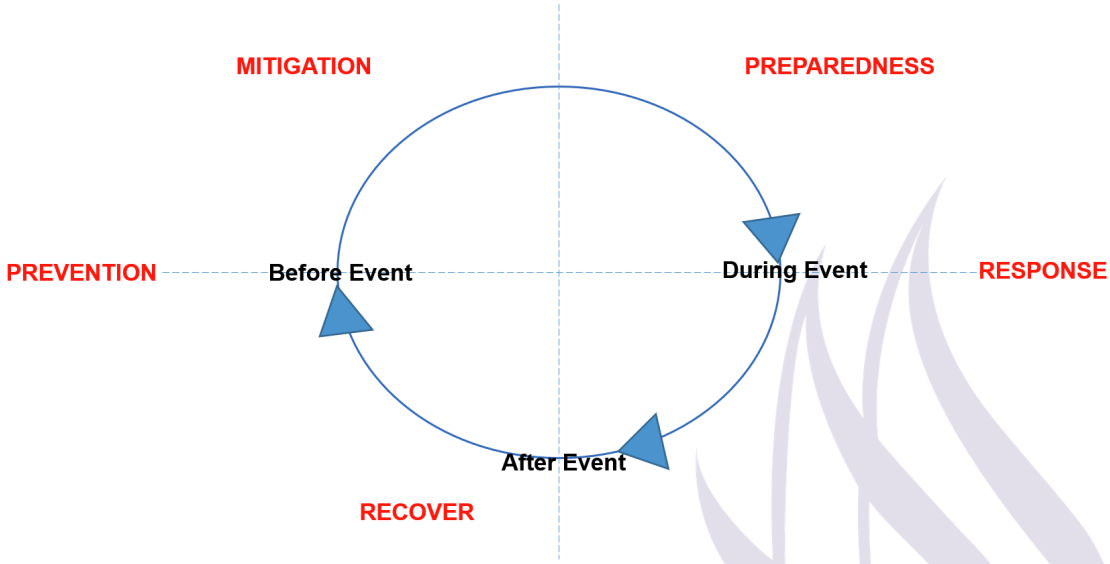
Emergency Management

Emergency management (or Disaster management) is the creation of plans through which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters. Disaster management does not avert or eliminate the threats; instead, it focuses on creating plans to decrease the

effect of disasters. Failure to create a plan could lead to human mortality, lost revenue, and damage to assets.

Disaster/ Emergency management consists of five phases:
prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.



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Prevention was recently added to the phases of emergency management. It focuses on preventing the human hazard, primarily from potential natural disasters or terrorist attacks. Preventive measures are taken on both the domestic and international levels, designed to provide permanent protection from disasters. Not all disasters, particularly natural disasters, can be prevented, but the risk of loss of life and injury can be mitigated with good evacuation plans, environmental planning, and design standards.
Preventing or reducing the impacts of disasters on our communities is a key focus for emergency management efforts today. Prevention and mitigation also help reduce the financial costs of disaster response and recovery.

Mitigation taking sustained actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. As the costs of disasters continue to rise, it is necessary to take sustained action to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. These sustained actions are also known as mitigation. Mitigation is the initial phase of emergency management and should be considered before a disaster or emergency occurs. Mitigation, however, should also be a continuing activity that is integrated with each of the other phases of emergency management to employ a long-range, community-based approach to mitigation. The goals of mitigation activities are to: · Protect people and structures. ·

Reduce the costs of response and recovery. Mitigation is accomplished in conjunction with a hazard analysis, which helps to identify: · What events can occur in and around the community.
· The likelihood that an event will occur.
· The consequences of the event in terms of casualties, destruction, disruption to critical services, and costs of recovery.

To be successful, mitigation measures must be developed into an overall mitigation strategy that considers ways to reduce hazard losses together with the overall risk from specific hazards and other community goals.

Preparedness—Building the emergency management function to respond effectively to, and recover from, any hazard. Because it is not possible to mitigate completely against every hazard that poses a risk, preparedness measures can help to reduce the impact of the remaining hazards by taking certain actions before an emergency event occurs. Preparedness includes plans or other preparations made to save lives and facilitate response and recovery operations. Preparedness measures involve all of the players in the integrated emergency management system— local, State, and Federal agencies and citizens—and, at the local level, may include activities, such as:
· Developing an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that addresses identified hazards, risks, and response measures.
· Recruiting, assigning, and training staff who can assist in key areas of response operations.
· Identifying resources and supplies that may be required in an emergency. · Designating facilities for emergency use.

Response—Conducting emergency operations to save lives and property by taking action to reduce the hazard to acceptable levels (or eliminate it entirely); evacuating potential victims; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services. Response begins when an emergency event is imminent or immediately after an event occurs. Response encompasses all activities taken to save lives and reduce damage from the event and includes:
· Providing emergency assistance to victims.
· Restoring critical infrastructure (e.g., utilities).
· Ensuring continuity of critical services (e.g., law enforcement, public works). In other words, response involves putting preparedness plans into action.

Recovery—Rebuilding communities so that individuals, businesses, and governments can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards. The goal of recovery is to return the community's systems and activities to normal. Recovery begins right after the emergency. Some recovery activities may be concurrent with response efforts. Longterm recovery includes restoring economic activity and rebuilding community facilities and housing. Long-term recovery (stabilizing all systems) can sometimes take years.

LIVE CLASS

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Live session Slides:

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To-Do This Week:
✔️ Chech the Introduction and Theory section on an Introduction to Risk and Emergency Management
✔️ Check your understanding through elaborative questioning on the principals and fundamentals of Risk and Emergency Management
✔️ Apply and embed your learning by investigating a case study, sharing what you produce with others and learning from your classmates
✔️ Present, explore and extend your learning at our weekly live class
✔️ Watch a recorded office hour, during which I'll fill any gaps in understanding & respond to your questions (tagged Q&A on the feed)

ACTIVITY
Welcome to week 1! This week we will be exploring the topic of Introduction to Risk and Emergency Management. Please complete the following activity.

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First watch this video on the definition of an emergency - What is an emergency?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bYvtm8RD1Nw&ab_channel=ORCETrainingORCETraining

Task 1
Individually you are to create definitions for the following words within the context of risk and emergency management and provide an example of each:
• Emergency
• Hazards
• Risk
Then share your definitions and examples on the post under the tag “Definitions" and then read the other students definitions and examples and comment on these and if you disagree with their definition or example then explain why you disagree.

Upon completion of this you will be provided with the definitions that will be used in this course. You are then to compare your own definitions to those provided and reflect on any differences.

Task 2
Please scan the QR code below and in one sentence describe what in your opinion is the difference between Risk and Emergency

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Task 3
Thinking about the current situation (Covid-19), and try to implement the Emergency Management Process adopted by Coventry University in order to deal with this major Risk. share your plan on the community space under the tag CUPlan

Educator feedback will be provided on the feed for each of these tasks either on the group outputs or as a generalised feedback to the class.

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FEEDBACK

👉🏽 M135LON Assessment
1. How you will be assessed in this module?
2. What do you need to deliver in your assignments CW1?

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To Do: In advance of the session, you need to:

📝 1. Refresh your knowledge of the key concepts covered and prepare to be quizzed!
📝 2. Be ready to discuss and critically analyse the work you have completed
📝 3. Catch up on the feed, ready for more group challenges!
📝 4. Think of a question you still have and add it to the feed using the tag Q&A

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This Week's Mastery Activity:
In your groups consider the infamous disaster of Chernobyl. Research and gather more facts on the causes of these disasters and prepare a 5-minute presentation on your findings which you'll then share in class.
Use the following link to collect more information:

https://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/safety-and-security/safety-of-plants/chernobyl-accident.aspx

Your presentation should include the following details:
• How did it happen?
• Why did it happen?
• What was the magnitude of impact?
• What lessons could we learn?
• What have the longer-term impacts of these been?

You have 30 minutes to prepare your presentation.

Presentations are then delivered, followed by Q&A, discussions, and educator feedback.